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THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL

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Exit Sullivan. Excunt Sullivan and Buskirk.

Exeunt Sullivan, Buskirk and Hawkins. Corruption wins not more than honesty. 'And Simeon Coy has once more been

As we remarked before, hurrah for Denny.

What does the eloquent Kern think about mgrality now?

Exeunt Sullivan, Buskirk, Hawkins and

Mr. Hawkins will lose one of his jobs. Likewise Catterson.

The colored people did not leave town to any alarming extent.

We have not laughed in some time, but

this morning we smile. Judge Sullivan played his luck once too

often. The people got onto him. We feel sorry for Mayor Sullivan. He has not even saved his self-respect.

Thanks and all honor to the better class of Democrats who quietly voted for reform.

The enemies of law and order got it where the chicken got the ax. They got it

The result shows that there is a moral sentiment in the community that is always safe to appeal to.

A couple of weeks ago the gambling houses closed for repairs. They can close now permanently.

It was a Republican victory only in the sense that it was a victory for good government, law and order.

The people who favor decency, respectability and a reign of law and order are in a majority in Indianapolis.

The people seem to be tolerably well equipped for taking care of themselves. When they want a change they go for it.

The people have pronounced in favor of the enforcement of law. Messrs. Tron &

Co. will have to submit to majority rule.

Mr. Robert Catterson, third Democratic member of the Board of Public Safety, will retire to private life on Thursday. "Tom, you fix him."

Mr. Sullivan may have been better than his party, as his friends claim, but evil associations corrupted his good manners long since and he went down in the general wreck.

The city charter will now have a fair total for the first time. It has great possibilities under a Mayor who has the welfare of the town and not the interests of the gamblers at heart.

The line of policy for the new city administration is plain: All it has to do meet the expectations of the people who elected it is to enforce the laws and do the things the Sullivan ring did not.

With the termination of his duties as police judge the genial Buskirk will have more time to spend with his dear friend Tron and other kindred spirits. He must be prepared, however, to learn that they have not loved him for himself alone.

Senator Turple has introduced a bill asking that newspapers containing accounts of prize fights be kept out of the mails. Does not Mr. Turple reflect that if such a law were in force the great body of his fellow-Democrats would be deprived of their favor-Ite literature?

It has perhaps dawned on Mr. Sullivan at this late day-alas, too late!-that he acted unwisely in electioneering on a free-beer basis in company with Buskirk. Some of his more respectable Democratic friends who had defended him until then were unable to stand that.

The Republican administration will open with a clean ledger and no entangling almade no bargains with any man or set of men, and its only obligations are to enforce the laws and to conduct business with a view to the best interests of all citizens.

Mr. Sullivan has personally the instincts of a gentleman, and, it is well known, has long chafed under the enforced association with the disreputable Buskirk and the Coy-Tron gang. He can now cut the acquaintance of these gentry without danger to his political fortunes. He is out of politics permanently.

The Senate committee on foreign affairs has decided to report favorably on the nomination of James J. Van Alen as minfster to Italy, and he will probably be confirmed by the Senate. No appointment since the foundation of the government has elicited a stronger popular protest or

has been shown to be more utterly unfit and indecent. But what does the Democratic party, when in power, care for publie opinion?

A VICTORY OF THE PEOPLE.

Yesterday's election was a distinct vindication of popular suffrage. It resulted in the choice of Caleb S. Denny as Mayor by a majority of about 3,000. This is a great victory for law and order.

Only second to the election of Denny was the defeat of Judge Buskirk, who has done perhaps even more than Mayor Sullivan to degrade the city government.

Two years ago Judge Sullivan was elected Mayor by 2,700 majority. At this writing it looks as if Mr. Denny's majority will be fully as much, and the indications are that the entire Republican reform ticket is

This grand result has been achieved by a combination of circumstances. It is neither a personal, a party nor a partisan victory. It is due to an uprising of the people against ring rule, against the degrading tyranny of the law-breaking classes and in favor of a clean, efficient city government. In a large sense it is a great triumph for good municipal government as it is understood and championed by the foremost advocates of that cause, and in a local sense it is a great triumph for the law and order people of Indianapolis.

The Journal does not claim it as a distinctive Republican victory. Mr. Denny is indeed a Republican, but he could not have been elected had he not represented the cause of municipal reform. We may add, he could not have been elected without the votes of a great many citizens who do not recognize party ties or obligations. While ft is undoubtedly true that a large majority of those who voted for Mr. Denny were Republicans, it is equally true that he is largely indebted to those who voted on nonpartisan grounds.

Mr. Denny has an opportunity to do a great public service for this community. and the Journal believes he will prove equal to it. It is authorized to say that the friends of municipal reform who have voted for him in the belief that he would lift the city government to a higher plane of moral and political responsibility will not be disappointed. The people have had their way at the polls, and they will get their rights afterwards. Mr. Denny will go into office as a reform Mayor, and the Journal goes his security that those who voted for him will not be disappointed.

Yesterday's victory assumes gigantic proportions when it is remembered that it was won against the combined influence and money of big corporations, divekeepers, gamblers, and all the little rings made up of city, county and State office holders.

REPEAL OF THE ELECTION LAWS.

The House of Representatives yesterday, by a strict party vote, passed the Tucker bill repealing all laws and parts of laws providing for national supervision of national elections. By this measure the popular branch of Congress has declared that the general government has no right to regulate or supervise elections for its own officers, and that the several States are supreme in all matters relating thereto. It says, in effect, that no matter how in equitable the State laws regarding the election of United States officers may be, and no matter how unfair their administration may be, and no matter how fraudulent, dishonest and corrupt the elections held under them may be, the general government cannot interfere. It will be seen, therefore, that the Tucker bill involves a principle of great importance and strikes

at the government in a very vital place. The laws which the Democrats in the House have thus voted to repeal were passed in the interest of honest elections. The claim that they interfered with the rights of the States or with the freedom of elections is utter nonsense. They have never been invoked except in the interest of fair elections, and in all the years they have been in force they have never kept one legal voter from voting. Unfortunately, there is every reason to believe that they have not been efféctive in securing fair elections in the South, but they have been of some benefit in some parts of the North, and especially in keeping down Democratic frauds in New York city. Whether effective or not, they are right in principle. Instead of being repealed they should have been strengthened. The general government should never cease to assert its right to supervise all elections in which its own officers are chosen. This is a right necessary to its self-preservation. The repeal of the election laws is an attempt to deprive the general government of the power to defend itself against deadly blows in its most vital part. The Republicans in the Senate should fight this infamous measure as long as they have an inch of ground to stand on, and if it passes the Republican party should renew the fight before the people in favor of fair and honest elections.

FORCING A VOTE IN THE SENATE. The prospect of an all-night session of the Senate in reaching a vote on the silver repeal bill recalls the first incident of that kind in the history of the Senate. This was in connection with the passage of the resolution introduced by Senator Benton, of Missouri, expunging the resolution of censure on President Jackson, nearly fifty years ago. The struggle over the passage of this resolution was long and bitter. Mr. Benton, in his "Thirty Years' View." gives quite a full and dramatic account of it. As it was the first attempt that had ever been made to hold the Senate in continuous session until a vote should be reached it excited a great deal of interest.

The resolution condemning Jackson grew out of the great controversy between Congress and the executive on the United States Bank question, and related especially to the President's removal of the government deposits from the bank. It was passed March 28, 1834, and declared that "the President in the late executive proceedings in relation to the public revenue has assumed upon himself authority and power not conferred by the Constitution and laws, but in derogation of both." At the session of 1834-35 Senator Benton introduced a resolution reciting the foregoing | tion officers. The law allows election sher-

and directing that it "be and the same hereby is ordered to be expunged from the the Senate. This acrimonious debate. which, at interresumed vals, lasted three years. It was taken up by the country, and became a theme of press and popular discussion, and the people became as much excited over it as if it had been a matter of real national concern. Those who favored the Benton resolution became known as "expungers," and those opposed as "anti-expungers." The Legislatures of different States took up the question, and instructed their Senators to vote one way or the other as their views dictated. The expungers had a decided majority in the Senate, but, in the absence of cloture, they were unable to bring on vote, and the courtesy of the Senate was a stumbling block then as now. The debate took a wide range, and was participated in by Webster, Clay, Calhoun, Ewing and other Senators. Finally, the expungers determined to end the discussion and bring on a vote. On Saturday night, Jan. 14, 1837, the Democratic Senators held a caucus, at the then famous restaurant of Boulanger. The caucus lasted till nearly midnight. Some of the Democrats were not considered altogether sound on the expunging question, and Calhoun openly opposed it on the ground that the Senate had no right to destroy its journal. The caucus finally agreed to abandon the idea of erasing or expunging the obnoxious resolution, and, instead of that, to inclose it in a square of black lines and write across it 'expunged by order of the Senate," Here

we quote from Benton's View: The agreement which was to lead to vicory was then adopted, each one severally pledging himself to it that there should be no adjournment of the Senate, after the resolution was called, until it was passed, that it should be called immediately after the morning business on the Monday ensuing. Expecting a protracted session extending through the day and night, and knowing the difficulty of keeping the men steady to their work and in good humor when tired and hungry, the mover of the proceeding took care to provide, as far as possible, against such a state of things by giving orders that night to have an ample supply of cold hams, turkeys, rounds of beef, pickles, wines and cups of hot coffee ready in a certain committee room near the Senate chamber by 4 o'clock on the afternoon of Monday.

This was long before the Senate restaurant had been established and before the custom of having "cold tea" brought into the Senate chamber had been inaugurated. Senator Benton showed wise forethought in preparing against the demoralization of the Senate by hunger.

The motion to take up the subject was made at the appointed time and debate broke out immediately. It was evident that the anti-expungers intended to talk against time. Benton, in his somewhat grandiloquent style, describes the scene as

As the darkness of approaching night came on, and the great chandelier was lit up, splendidly illuminating the chamber, then crowded with the members of the House, and the lobbies and galleries filled to their utmost capacity by visitors and spectators, the scene became grand and im-

The commissary arrangements worked to perfection. "The committee room," says Mr Benton, "had been resorted to in parties of four and six at a time, always leaving enough on watch, and not resorted to by one side alone. The opposition were in vited to a full participation—an invitation of which those who were able to maintain their good temper readily availed themselves; but the greater part were not in humor to eat anything, especially at such a feast." The final scene of what now seems a farcical performance is described by Mr. Benton as if it were really an event of historic interest. He says:

Midnight was now approaching. The dense masses which filled every inch of room in the lobbies and galleries remained immovable. No one went out; no one could get in. The floor of the Senate was crammed with privileged persons, and it seemed that all Congress was there. Expectation and determination to see the conclusion were depicted on every countenance. It was evident that there was to be no adjournment until the vote should be taken-until the deed was done, and this aspect of invincible determination had its effect on the ranks of the opposition. They began to falter under a useless persist ence, for they alone now did the speaking and while Mr. Webster was yet reciting his protest two Senators from the opposite side, who had been best able to maintain their equanimity, came round to me and This question has degenerated into a trial of nerves and muscles. It has become a question of physical endurance, and we see no use in wearing ourselves out to keep off for a few hours longer what has to come before we separate. We see that you are able and determined to carry your measure, so call the vote as soon as you please." Mr. Webster concluded. No one rose. There was a pause, a dead silence and an intense feeling. Presently the silence was invaded by the single word "question." One blank in the resolve remained to be filled-the date of its adoption. It was done. The acting President of the Senate. Mr. King, of Alabama, then directed the roll to be called.

The vote was ayes 24, and nays 19. Mr. Benton then rose and said nothing now remained but to execute the order of the Senate, which he moved be done forthwith, and it was so ordered. The Secretary of the Senate produced the journal and began to draw the black lines around it, when a storm of hisses broke out in the gallery. The presiding officer of the Senate promptly ordered the galleries to be cleared, but Mr. Benton, in his grandiose manner, objected, saying that it would be unfair to confound the innocent with the guilty. "But," he exclaimed, "let the rufflans who have made the disturbance alone be punished. I hope the Sergeant-at-arms will be directed to enter the gallery and seize the ruffians, ascertaining who they are in the best way he can. Let him apprehend them and bring them to the bar of the Senate. Let him seize the bank rufflans. Here is one pest above us that may be easily identified-the bank ruffian." The order to clear the galleries was revoked, and the Sergeant-at-arms did arrest one of the ringleaders of the hissing, and brought him before the bar of the Senate. This quelled the disturbance, and the Secretary of the Senate proceeded to carry out the expunging order.

Jackson was so pleased with the outcome of the long struggle that he gave great state dinner to the expungers and their wives. After the lapse of nearly fifty years the whole affair seems almost ridiculous. Yet John C. Calhoun declared that the act of expunging was one "which will tell on the political history of the country forever," and Henry Clay spoke of it as that "foul deed which, like the blood-stained hands of the guilty Macbeth, all ocean's waters will never wipe out."

Now let us see if the steal of two years ago will be repeated in favor of the elec-

iffs \$1.50 a day and the other election officers each \$2 a day. There are at each precinct two sheriffs, two clerks, two judges and one inspector, and there are 158 precincts in the city. Two years ago the Democratic officers claimed and were allowed the benefit of the eight-hour law, the inspectors being paid for five days' work and the judges, clerks and sheriffs for three days. This allowance was covered cutting up the time served into days of eight hours each, the twenty-four hours of election day being counted as three days. The result was a plain steal of about \$2,000. Election officers cannot by any stretch of construction be brought under the eight-hour law. That law, by express terms, twice repeated, applies only to "mechanics, workingmen and laborers" employed by the city. If the compensation of election officers is not sufficient let it be increased, but do not let a plain steal be perpetrated by giving them the benefit of the eight-hour law.

Alexander Russell Webb, who has come to spread the light of Islam in America, says it is a mistake to suppose he is here to convert Christians to Islamism. He merely wishes to call attention to the merits of a faith out of which is evolved a social system and a moral condition higher than ours. When Christians learn of the honesty, sobriety and morality illustrated in the every-day life of the Mussulman, Mr. Webb believes they will profit by the example. He (Webb) is not engaged in proselyting, but is merely carrying on school of morality. Some Christians will think this very presumptuous and even sacrilegious, but they must remember that they are sending missionaries to Islam to propagate their own faith, and they must concede the same privilege to the followers of even false prophets. For if a Mohammedan believes that his is the only true religion, must he not, even as Christians do, undertake to carry the truth to the benighted ones of earth?

It is said that Senator Voorhees will today make an effort to hold the Senate in continuous session until a vote is reached on the silver-repeal bill. This is a forcible procedure, but there are times when it becomes necessary. When more than ample time for debate has been allowed, and when senatorial courtesy, like the patience of the people, has been completely exhausted, nothing remains for a majority but to compel an obstructive minority to remain n session until a vote can be reached. In the absence of cloture this seems to be the only way of bringing the Senate to a vote. It is a sort of a physical cloture, resolving itself at last into a trial of endurance in which the majority is pretty certain to win. It is very discreditable to the Senate that such a measure has to be resorted to, but anything that promises to put an end to the present disgraceful deadlock will be welcome to the country.

The Chicago platform, on which the Democratic party carried the country last fall, contains the following:

We denounce the Republican legislation known as the Sherman act of 1890 as a cowardly makeshift fraught with possibilities f danger in the future, which should make all of its supporters as well as its author anxious for its speedy repeal

Yet the Senate, with a Democratic majority, called together for the express purpose of repealing this "cowardly makeshift," has been in session since Aug. ? without doing it. It is high time for Senator Voorhees to insist on a vote.

Mr. Springer's rage at being called "doughface" shows that an epithet is sometimes much more effective than the most severe characterization. If Mr. Springer had been characterized as a Northern man with Southern principles, or as a Democrat without any principle at all, it would probably have gone in at one ear and out at the other, but when Mr. Boutelle called him a doughface it stung him to the quick Yet a doughface Mr. Springer is, and so are all Northern Democrats who do the bidding of their Southern masters.

The campaign which closed yesterday was a remarkably clean one on the part of the Republicans and a remarkably dirty one on the part of their opponents. On the part of the Republicans there was no free beer, no rowdy Sunday meetings, no fraternizing with gamblers, no appeal to the worst passions of the people. The Democratic campaign was characterized by all these features. The Republicans have reason to congratulate themselves. They not only made a good fight but a clean one.

In many if not most of the precincts yesterday persons other than the challengers, poll-book holders and election sheriffs were allowed to remain for hours at a time within the prohibited distance of fifty feet from the voting place. This is wrong, Their intentions may not have been bad. and they may not have molested any person going to vote, but the law is explicit, and should be enforced. The election sheriffs are remiss in their duty in this regard.

Down in San Antonio, Tex., which is notorious for being a "wide-open" town, the disregard for law and decency has become so unendurable that a "citizens' purification committee" has been formed to remedy matters. In Indianapolis, yesterday, the voters formed themselves into a committee of the whole and purified the town by a single wave of the ballot. It is the neatest and most expeditious way. San Antonio should profit by the example.

The Republican organization yesterday was the best Indianapolis has had in years. and to the excellent management of Mr. Harry B. Smith much of this is due. He has been an indefatigable worker, and has proven himself the man for the occasion. Too much credit cannot be given him for his splendid work. Mr. Smith can have the contents of the bakery, including the pans.

On Monday the treasurer of the world's fair signed a check for \$1,565,310, with the proceeds of which the last dollar of outstanding indebtedness of the fair was paid off. This includes the bonded and floating debt, and leaves the future earnings of the fair above current expenses to go to the stockholders.

Secretary Gresham asked Secretary Bissell to retain in office a Hoosier Republican friend of his, but Bissell wouldn't. Mr. | ter. Mrs. Dugas was born in Russia, while

Gresham seems to have very little influence with this administration, anyway. Even in the State Department, Quincy, the Massachusetts mugwump and First Assistant, seems to be boss.

Perhaps Mr. Bynum might like to withdraw the remarks he made in his Tomlinson Hall speech, last Saturday night, when he said that the result of Tuesday's election would have an important bearing on county, State and national politics. The Journal is content to let them stand if Mr. Bynum is.

Mrs. Cyrus W. Field, jr., of New York, is

"working" the newspapers of that city

with all the skill of the shrewdest actress.

Mr. Field having lost his money, Mrs. Field announced that she was going into the millinery business in order to help her husband retrieve his fortunes. Other women, hosts of them, have gone into the same business for the same purpose before, but no member of the New York Four Hundred had ever done so, and the matter, therefore, became an important event. If the other women wanted to get their plans mentioned in the papers they could do so at so much per line, but Mrs. Field got all the space she wanted without costing her a cent. Although reduced almost to beggary, according to her own account, she went over to Europe during the summer to rest and buy her goods. It has often been noticed that wealthy people reduced to beggary are pretty sure to have enough loose change in their pockets to enable them to take European trips. Before she went she was visited by reporters who asked her plans concerning business, and being evidently a shrewd woman who recognized an opportunity when she saw it she very kindly outlined those plans and filled in with many details, making altogether a most readable advertisement. When she returned from abroad she was interviewed again, and again she graciously gave all the information her possible patrons and customers could desire. She is now established in business, and if the papers continue to find her an object of interest, and to beseech her as a favor to talk about her shop through their columns, and free of cost, the fortune young Cyrus lost will soon be flowing back into her coffers-that is, if advertising is the road to wealth, and it certainly is.

The Red Cross Society undertook the relief of the sufferers by cyclone on the sea islands of South Carolina, and Miss Barton's report, after preliminary investigation, shows a task of great magnitude. It involves supplying food and shelter to 30,000 people for a period of six or eight months, or until they can cultivate crops again. Since that report was made a similar calamity has befallen the people living on the islands and lowlands of the gulf, and if the Red Cross goes to their relief its labor and responsibility will be more than doubled. These homeless, stricken people must be taken care of, and a large fund will be required for the purpose. The people of the country will be called upon to contribute, no doubt, and they should do so freely. They have never failed in such emergency before, and will hardly do so now.

Lord Dunraven and his yacht are doing the best they can, but fate was against them from the beginning. Any American could have told his lordship that he had no chance of winning.

Chicago day was big, bigger than the most sanguine had hoped for, but nobody is gladder than Chicago that the like of it will not be seen again.

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

A Bad Fallure. Slikkun-I hear that you have failed. Sloman-Yes, it is true. But I think I wil come out even when everything is settled Slikkun-Is that all? By gee, that's too

Satisfactory Explanation. "See here," said the man who had mar-

ried a widow, "hasn't your hair turned grey rather suddenly since we were wed?" "Oh," said she, "That's from fright. I was so scared when you proposed to me, don't you know?" A Comparison.

Mudge-I was just thinking of the resemblance between my salary and my Yabsley-How's that-all wind? No-o. Not that exactly. But as soon as

draw it I have to blow it. A Useful Member. Mrs. Wickwire-The idea. Here is a story in the paper about a woman suing for ten thousand dollars for the loss of only a

Mr. Wickwire-Perhaps it was the thumb she kept her husband under.

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS. The Czar of Russia, despite his great size,

is a very plain eater. At state dinners he rarely takes anything but soup and des-It is stated that, at one time, the father of the Princess of Wales was so poor that he was obliged to supplement his small income by giving drawing lessons.

Queen Victoria is said to have fifty-five

pet dogs. They are quartered in richly-

carpeted rooms and are provided with all the delicacies of the season, A large box in Westminster Abbey bear ing the conspicuous label, "Bones of Mayor Andre" was opened by a curious visitor recently and found to contain a lot of lamp

Baron Hirsch has sold Italian rentes to the amount of £1,000,000, and has invested the money in American railroad securities, including some low-priced stocks which pay no dividends. The Statist remarks sagely,

"Baron Hirsch knows his game." The Archbishop of Canterbury receives salary of \$75,000. Next to the Queen he occupies the position of head of the church The Archbishop of York and the Bishop of London receive \$50,000 each, the Bishop of Winchester nearly as much and other salaries of the episcopal body range from \$10, 000 to \$25,000.

The secret is out as to how Ouida gains her knowledge of the habits of men about town. In Florence she frequently invites young men of sporting proclivities to dine with her. When the meal is over she tells them to talk, smoke and drink just as if they were at their clubs, and it is stated they usually comply with her request. Prof. Elliott Coues, of Washington, is in

Montana gathering material for a new vol ume of the history of the exploring expedition of Lewis and Clarke. In the preparation of the four volumes of the work al-ready published he says he has handled over three thousand manuscripts. He will go from Montana to Idaho to continue his

Chamois skin is one of many things seldom met with save by proxy. Nearly all the chamois skin in this market is made of sheep skin or goat skin from England and France. A dealer in these substitutes declares that a single importing house could use in one year all the true chamois skin that Switzerland produces in ten years. The genuine article fetches nearly three times the price of the substitutes.

Robert Louis Stevenson is in quarantine at Honolulu nursing his sick Samoan servant, Talola. He sailed on the steamer Mariposa from Apia to Honolulu for a short visit. After his arrival in port the servant was stricken with a malignant attack of measles. On the voyage Mr. Stevenson twice contributed his services to entertainments given by the passengers, telling a weird tale of the sea and reading his graphic description of the great hurricane of 1889 at Samoa.

The daughter of Governor Pickens, of South Carolina, Mrs. Dugas, who recently died and was buried at Edgewood, the old Pickens home, was borne to her grave by ex-slaves of her father, some of whom had done the same service for him a generation ago. Since his death not one of his slaves has left the service of his widow and daugh-

her father was United States minister there, and as a little girl was a favorite of the Czar, and the court, who gave her the nickname of "Donschka," the Russian for "darling." It clung to her all through her life after she had returned to her home in

Oh, butcher, when I deal with thee All sentiment is dead; Take back the heart thou gavest me And give me ham instead.

-Washington News. If you sing a song of sixpence Pray rush the verses through. For if anyone o'erhears it They'll borrow it of you.

-Chicago Inter Ocean.

SHREDS AND PATCHES. Embassador Van Alen will doubtless feel wretched over the defeat of the English yacht.-Washington Post. Nothing emphasizes the fact that there is

no accounting for taste than the way some people admire themselves .- Puck. A saint is a man of convictions who has been dead a hundred years, canonized now, but cannonaded while living .- H. L. Way-

Many unhappy marriages are attributed to too much mother-in-law when it's only a case of too much son-in-law.-Cincinnati It will be observed that the Eastern Dem-

ocrats are now aching to have the federal election laws repealed .- Atlanta Constitution (Dem.) The bearded ladies of the mugwump con-

tingent were not heard from in the recent

Democratic convention in New York .- At-

lanta Constitution. We anticipate that before long nothing will suit Cleveland but a cave for one with double-breasted brass doors .- New York Commercial Advertiser.

There is one encouraging thing in the situation in the Senate; there is not the first sign of wavering among the Republican repealers.-Boston Journal.

When people get old, and stiff and rheumatic they find it less arduous to get on their knees to pray than when they were young and nimble.-Atchison Globe. The Democratic conventions labor under

embarrassment this year. There is nothing they can "view with alarm" without condemning themselves.-Kansas City Journal. We don't see why a fuss should be raised just because a New York composer built a complete comic opera in two days. If more time than that was used in turning out many of the latter day theatrical successes it was a shameless waste of time.-Chicago

A very large proportion of voters in this country to-day, both white and black, are in nowise fit to perform the responsible duties of citizenship at the polls, and the time is not far off when an enlightened and courageous public sentiment will insist that no man shall vote who is not capable of in-telligently comprehending public questions for himself.—Philadelphia Telegraph.

ALLEGED MAFIA VICTIM.

Suspicious Circumstances Attending the Death of an Italian.

NEW YORK, Oct. 10 .- Has that dreaded society of vengeance among the Italians, the Mafia, found another victim? Circumstances surrounding the death of a young and handsome Italian found dying in a hallway at No. 51 Mulberry street, just before 2 o'clock this morning, leads to the belief that such is the case. While the police of the south precinct refuse to express an opinion, the fact that five Italians have been arrested is proof that they have suspicions. At 4 o'clock this morning policeman James E. Downing was leisurely patrolling his beat along Mulberry street. When opposite No. 51 an Italian rushed out of the door and, pointing into the hallway, said excitedly: "Mana deda insida." The policeman hurried into the hallway and lighted a match. It was as dark as the Black Hole of Calcutta. Lying upon his back the policeman saw a dark complexioned young man with strikingly handsome features, not at all like the commor herd of Italian laborers who infest that neighborhood. His black mustache was carefully trimmed, and his hands were as soft and white as those of a woman. He was breathing when the policeman found him. Around one foot was tightly knotted a long piece of clothesline, which was extended to his left arm and tied again. There were no marks of violence upon him, except that the knuckles of his left hand were bruised and blackened. The policeman summoned an ambulance, but before it arrived the young man was dead. The body was then taken to the station house It was said that the young man had fallen from the roof, and in his descent had struck the clothesline, which had become entangled about his foot and wrist. If this was so nobody could be discovered who could explain how the man came to be lying in the hallway, and no one could be found, either, who saw him fall. Four Italians were arrested soon after, but all of them expressed absolute ignorance of the accident. Shortly after 8 o'clock an Italian walked into the station house and gave his name as Raphael Demming. He said that he was a friend of the man lying dead in the rear room of the station house. He said the dead man's name was Leonardo Daerto, and that he lived in Jersey City. Demming said that he and Daerto were arinking street until it closed. They then parted and that was the last he saw of him alive. There is nothing about the body which would indicate that the dead man had fallen. There are no contusions or bruises, and no blood anywhere. Nothing to identify the man could be found.

MGR. TONER'S DESIRE.

The Pope's Chaplain Wants Free Access to American War Ships.

NEW YORK, Oct. 10 .- Among the passengers on the Guion line steamship Ari-20na, which arrived yesterday, was the Right Rev. Mgr. Toner, chaplain to the Pope. Mgr. Toner has, for years, been assigned by the Vatican to the duty of visiting all American men-of-war arriving at Mediterranean ports, and confessing the Catholic sailors on board. He said yesterday that, until within the last year, he had always been courteously received by the officers of the ships and full facilities for executing his priestly duties had been af-forded him. Recently, he says, he has not been treated with the consideration that he enjoyed in former years, and has been limited in the privileges accorded him. He comes to this country for the purpose of visiting the Secretary of the Navy and complaining of this state of affairs. He will go to Washington in a few days, and in the meanwhile, is staying at the home of the Paulist Fathers, in West Fifty-ninth street. Before returning to Italy he will deliver several public lectures on "The Poets and Poetry of Ireland." Mgr. Toner was in the United States sixteen years ago, when he had charge of a church in Phila-delphia. He says the Pope is much at-tached to and interested in America, and is in thorough accord with Mgr. Satolli in all his actions.

TWO EXECUTIONS.

One by Sanction of Law and the Other by Judge Lynch.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Oct. 10.-Will Lacey, colored, aged twenty, was hanged at Jasper yesterday for rape. He assaulted Mrs. Mc-Graw, a white woman, aged sixty, at Chickasaw mines, Walker county, six months ago. Two attempts were made to lynch him, but the officers outwitted the mob. On the gallows he defiantly confessed. It was the first time an Alabama rapist has been legal-

At Shoreville, Henry county, Sunday night, Miss Farmer, daughter of J. T. Farmer, was suddenly awakened by a negro in her room. She screamed and he fled. A posse started in pursuit. Early yesterday morning the house of John Davids, colored, who proved to be the man, was surrounded and he was captured. En route to jail he attempted to escape, whereupon his body was riddled with bullets.

Four Political Murders.

TUSHKA HOMMA, I. T., Oct. 10.—A triple murder has occurred about forty miles west of here. The victims were Choctaws. Governor Jones says it was the result of the late political trouble, and the men killed belonged to the Jones faction. Near Kosona, this morning, the body of Jonas Lewis, a Choctaw, was found in the woods. The body was riddled with bullets. The cause of the murder is not yet known, but it is undoubtedly the result of the bitter feeling prevailing between the two political fac-